THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1157.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1803. [VOLUME XVIII.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, October 24:

Call for papers.

[Continued.]

Mr. Smilie remembered that a ſubject of this nature had been brought before the Houſe, in the firſt ſeſſion of the fourth Congreſs. He thought it proper to recur to the proceedings on that occaſion to learn the ſentiments entertained at that day. At that day it had been argued by certain gentlemen that the right of paſſing or not paſſing the neceſſary laws for carrying a treaty into effect did not belong to that Houſe; but that they were under an abſolute obligation to paſs them; that they had no diſcretion on the ſubject. This was a doctrine which he did not believe true. He then believed that they poſſeſſed the right, and ſtill entertained the ſame opinion. To ſhew the ſentiments entertained in the caſe of the Britiſh treaty, he would recur to the journals of the Houſe.

On the 24th of March, 1796, the following motion was made.

"*Reſolved*, That the Preſident of the United States be requeſted to lay before this Houſe, a copy of the inſtructions to the miniſter of the United States, who negociated the treaty with the king of Great Britain, (communicated by his meſſage of the firſt inſtant) together with the correſpondence and other documents relative to the ſaid treaty, excepting ſuch of the ſaid papers as any exiſting negociation may render improper to be diſcloſed."

This reſolution was carried in the affirmative by Ayes and Noes, and among the Noes I obſerve, ſaid Mr. Smilie, the name of the mover of this reſolution. The reſolution was carried by a large majority, and ſent to the Preſident. What was his opinion? Not that I approve it, or am governed by it; though it ought, in my opinion, to be a rule on this occaſion to thoſe who coincided with him. On the 30th of March the Preſident communicated the following meſſage to the Houſe:

"*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives*,

"With the utmoſt attention I have conſidered your reſolution of the 24th inſtant, requeſting me to lay before your houſe, a copy of the inſtructions to the miniſter of the United States, who negociated the treaty with the king of Great Britain, together with the correſpondence and other documents relative to that treaty, excepting ſuch of the ſaid papers, as any exiſting negociation may render improper to be diſcloſed. In deliberating upon this ſubject, it was impoſſible for me to loſe ſight of the principle, which ſome have avowed in its diſcuſſion, or to avoid extending my views to the conſequences which muſt flow from the admiſſion of that principle.

"I truſt that no part of my conduct has ever indicated a diſpoſition to withhold any information which the conſtitution has enjoined upon the Preſident as a duty to give, or which could be required of him by either houſe of Congreſs as a right; and with truth I affirm, that it has been, as it will continue to be while I have the honor to preſide in the government my conſtant endeavor to harmonize with the other branches thereof; ſo far as the truſt delegated to me by the people of the United States, and my ſenſe of the obligation it impoſes, to preſerve, protect and defend the conſtitution, will permit.

"The nature of foreign negociations requires caution; and their ſucceſs muſt often depend on ſecrecy: and even when brought to a concluſion, a full diſcloſure of all the meaſures, demands, or eventual conceſſions which may have been propoſed or contemplated, would be extremely impolitic: for this might have a pernicious influence on future negociations, or produce immediate inconveniences; perhaps danger and miſchief, in relation to other powers. The neceſſity of ſuch caution and ſecrecy was one cogent reaſon for veſting the power of making treaties in the Preſident, with the advice and conſent of the Senate; the principle on which that body was formed confining it to a ſmall number of members. To admit then a right in the Houſe of Repreſentatives, to demand and to have as a matter of courſe, all the papers, reſpecting a negociation, with a foreign power, would be to eſtabliſh a dangerous precedent.

"It does not occur, that the inſpection of papers aſked for, can be relative to any purpoſe under the cognizance of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, except that of an impeachment; which the reſolution has not expreſſed.—I repeat that I have no diſpoſition to withhold any information which the duty of my ſtation will permit, or the public good ſhall require to be diſcloſed; and in fact all the papers affecting the negociation with Great Britain were laid before the Senate, when the treaty itſelf was communicated for their conſideration and advice.

"The courſe which the debate has taken, on the reſolution of the Houſe, leads to ſome obſervations on the mode of making treaties under the conſtitution of the United States.

"Having been a member of the general convention, and knowing the principles on which the conſtitution was formed, I have ever entertained but one opinion on this ſubject; and from the firſt eſtabliſhment of the government to this moment, my conduct has exemplified that opinion, that the power of making treaties is exclufively veſted in the Preſident, by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate, provided that two thirds of the Senators preſent concur; and that every treaty ſo made, and promulgated, thenceforward becomes the law of the land. It is thus that the treaty making power has been underſtood by foreign nations; and in all the treaties, made with them, *we* have declared and *they* have believed, that when ratified by the Preſident, with the advice and conſent of the Senate, they became obligatory. In this conſtruction of the conſtitution, every Houſe of Repreſentatives has therefore acquieſced, and until the preſent time, not a doubt or ſuſpicion has appeared to my knowledge, that this conſtruction was not the true one. Nay, they have more than acquieſced; for till now, without controverting the obligation of ſuch treaties, they have made all the requiſite proviſions for carrying them into effect.

"There is alſo reaſon to believe that this conſtruction agrees with the opinions entertained by the ſtate conventions, when they were deliberating on the conſtitution, eſpecially by thoſe who objected to it, becauſe there was not required, in commercial treaties the conſent of two thirds of the whole number of the members of the Senate, inſtead of two thirds of the Senators preſent, and becauſe in treaties reſpecting territorial and certain other rights and claims, the concurrence of three fourths of the whole number of the members of both houſes reſpectively, was not made neceſſary, in a fact declared by the general convention, & univerſally underſtood, that the conſtitution of the United States was the reſult of a ſpirit of amity and mutual conceſſion. And it is well known that under this influence the ſmaller ſtates were admitted to an equal repreſentation in the Senate, with the larger ſtates, and that this branch of the government was inveſted with great powers, for on the equal participation of thoſe powers, the ſovereignty and political ſafety of the ſmaller ſtates were deemed eſſentially to depend.

"If other proofs than theſe, and the plain letter of the conſtitution itſelf, be neceſſary to aſcertain the point under conſideration, they may be found in the journals of the general convention, which I have depoſited in the office of the department of ſtate. In thoſe journals it will appear that a propoſition was made, that no treaty ſhould be binding on the United States which was not ratified by a law, and that the propoſition was explicitly rejected.

"As, therefore, it is perfectly clear to my underſtanding, that the aſſent of the Houſe of Repreſentatives is not neceſſary to the validity of a treaty, as the treaty with Great Britain exhibits in itſelf all the objects requiring legiſlative proviſion, and on theſe the papers called for can throw no light, and as it is eſſential to the due adminiſtration of the government, that the boundaries fixed by the conſtitution between the different departments ſhould be preſerved: a juſt regard to the conſtitution and to the duty of my office, under all the circumſtances of this caſe, forbid a compliance with your requeſt.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

United States,
March 30, 1796.

Mr. Smilie concluded by ſaying, he perceived no neceſſity for the papers deſired by gentlemen, and ſhould, therefore, vote againſt the motion.

Mr. Randolph ſaid if the gentleman from Connecticut would confine his motion to the Treaty of Ildefonſo, he ſhould be ready to acquieſce in it, though he did not believe that Inſtrument would throw any light on the ſubject.

Mr. Gregg ſaid his wiſh was that the reſolution ſhould be divided; and that the treaty of St. Ildefonſo only ſhould be requeſted. It had been conceded that it might be of ſome uſe in aſcertaining the limits of the ceſſion. To the other members of the reſolution he was oppoſed. He, therefore, moved a diviſion of the queſtion.

Mr. Griſwold remarked that it would be more orderly to move the ſtriking out of the laſt paragraph.

Mr. Sanford did not riſe to ſay, with his colleague, (Mr. Lyon,) that the reſolution offered by the gentleman from Connecticut was indecent, but to ſay, that, in his opinion, it was altogether unneceſſary. It appeared to be a fact well underſtood in the United States, that Louiſiana did, before the late Convention, belong to France. The fact was recogniſed in the treaty. If this fact be acknowledged, what remains for us to do, but to paſs the neceſſary laws for carrying into operation the convention concluded on the 30th of April. Though there might be no official information to that effect, he was correct in ſaying poſſeſſion of the country had been given to France by Spain. What then can be neceſſary on our part to obtain poſſeſſion other than the paſſage of the neceſſary laws to carry the treaty into effect?

Mr. Elliott was oppoſed to every part of the call on the Executive for papers. He had a variety of objections to this requeſt, with the mention of all of which he ſhould not however trouble the Houſe. His great objection was, that the call was premature, and this appeared, in his opinion, clearly appeared, even from the ſhewing of the honorable gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. Griſwold) and his honorable colleague (Mr. Goddard). To their brilliant talents he was diſpoſed to pay the higheſt homage. The firſt gentleman was not only ingenious and indefatigable, but likewiſe thoughtful and profound. He had already been frequently delighted with his eloquence, and inſtructed by his intelligence. The remarks alſo of his colleague were ingenious and worthy of attention. But ſtill he thought them premature. For what purpoſe was this call made? The gentleman ſays his attention is called to the ſubject by the Preſident informing us in his Meſſage that it is neceſſary for us to paſs temporary laws, and that thence it becomes deſirable to learn whether we have acquired new territory or ſubjects. Mr. Elliott was clearly of opinion that as yet we had not, though in a ſhort time, if the treaty were carried into effect, we ſhall acquire them. The difficulties ſtarted by the gentleman, the leaſt inveſtigation will ſhew to be imaginary. Young as I am, ſaid Mr. Elliott, and little converſant in diplomatic knowledge, I believe the views I ſhall exhibit will be as clear as thoſe of the gentleman. The Meſſage of the Preſident, at the opening of the ſeſſion, announces that "the enlightened government of France, ſaw with juſt diſernment, the importance to both nations of ſuch liberal arrangements as might beſt and permanently promote the peace, friendſhip and intereſts of both; and the property and ſovereignty of Louiſiana, which had been reſtored to them, has, on certain conditions, been transferred to the United States, by inſtruments bearing date the 30th of April"—The Preſident then informs us that "when theſe ſhall have received the conſtitutional ſanction of the Senate, they will, without delay, be communicated to the Repreſentatives alſo, for the exerciſe of their functions, as to thoſe conditions which are within the powers veſted by the Conſtitution in Congreſs."—The Meſſage goes further, and informs us, not in the phraſeology of the gentleman from Connecticut, that we have acquired new ſubjects, but if the treaty ſhall receive the conſtitutional ſanction of the Senate, and Houſe of Repreſentatives, we ſhall gain an acquiſition, not of ſubjects but of citizens—"with the wiſdom of Congreſs, ſays the Preſident, it will reſt to take thoſe ulterior meaſures which may be neceſſary for the immediate occupation and temporary government of the country; for its incorporation into our union; for rendering the change of government a bleſſing to our newly adopted brethren."

Whether we acquire this territory, and theſe citizens is conſequential on the conſtitutional ratification of the treaty.

But it is ſaid that our title to Louiſiana, is deducible from the 1ſt article of the treaty, and that that article only contains a promiſe; and it is triumphantly aſked whether the people of the United States will be ſatisfied with paying fifteen millions for a mere promiſe [Mr. Elliott here quoted the 1ſt. article of the treaty.] I acknowledge, ſaid he, that this is only an aſſertion by France of her inconteſtible title, and an aſſurance that on certain terms ſhe will convey this title to the United States. But, according to the treaty and convention, an agent is to be appointed by France, who is to deliver up the poſſeſſion before we pay the fifteen millions. But ſay gentlemen, though this may be done, Spain may not abandon her title to the province. No ſuch conſequence, however, can reſult. The convention that follows the treaty contains a ſtipulation, that the ſtock created ſhall not be delivered until "after Louiſiana ſhall be taken poſſeſſion of, in the name of the government of the United States." So that taking the treaty and the convention together, there can reſult none of the inconveniences apprehended. A treaty has been made between the Firſt Conſul and the United States, by which the Firſt Conſul, has transferred to us the domain and juriſdiction of Louiſiana. In the treaty it is ſtipulated that a commiſſary ſhall be ſent to receive the country from the court of Madrid and give us poſſeſſion. If theſe two articles be carried into effect, and they muſt be, to make the treaty binding, we muſt obtain not only the actual, but alſo the legal poſſeſſion. It is incumbent, therefore, on us to do every thing, neceſſary on our part, to realiſe the poſſeſſion.

Mr. Thatcher ſaid though the gentleman, who had juſt ſet down, had acquitted himſelf handſomely, he had neither convinced him that the reſolution of the gentleman from Connecticut was ill founded or unneceſſary. As they were, in the capacity of a legiſlative body, called upon to paſs laws, for new territory and new citizens, it was accordingly his underſtanding, neceſſary in the firſt inſtance, to learn that they had acquired new territory and new citizens. The title, to Louiſiana, as derived to France from Spain, was ſtated in the firſt article of the treaty. [Here Mr. T. read the firſt article] By this it appears that another treaty has been formed between France and Spain. It was admitted that the province had belonged to Spain; and to her it muſt ſtill belong, unleſs France has performed certain ſtipulations agreed to as the price of the ceſſion. The object of the mover is to obtain this treaty, and to learn whether France has performed theſe ſtipulations.

Gentlemen objecting to this reſolution, have taken different grounds. Some oppoſe it as inconſiſtent with the ſentiments that prevailed in the caſe of the Britiſh treaty; others becauſe it is premature, and others, becauſe it is unneceſſary. He did not expect the firſt objection from any Member on that floor; much le ſs did he expect it from the quarter in which it originated. The advocates of the motion were charged with inconſiſtency. He was not a member of the Houſe at the time of the Britiſh treaty; but on referring to the journal, it would be perceived that the object of gentlemen who then called for papers was to go into the merits of the Britiſh treaty. It would not be denied that the ground then taken by the gentleman on the other ſide was that the Houſe had a right to examine the merits of the treaty, and to the aſſertion of that right, it was that the Preſident anſwered. We now ſay that it is not neceſſary for us to act in our legiſlative capacity, intending, if it ſhall appear to be neceſſary, not to withhold acting. Mr. T. therefore conceived that they exhibited no inconſiſtency, as they did not purpoſe at this time to go into the merits of the treaty, and as they acknowledged the treaty, if conſtitutionally made, to be binding.—But they wanted information on ſubjects of legiſlation.

It has been ſaid that the newſpapers inform us of the order of Spain to deliver Louiſiana to France. But they were not to be guided by newſpaper accounts. We deſire to know from an authentic ſource whether the ſtipulations entered into by France have been executed. By the firſt article of the treaty it appears that "His Catholic Majeſty promiſes and engages on his part, to cede to the French republic, ſix months after the full and entire execution of the conditions and ſtipulations herein, relative to his royal highneſs the Duke of Parma, the colony or province of Louiſiana, with the ſame extent that it now has in the hands of Spain, and that it had when France poſſeſſed it: and ſuch as it ſhould be after the treaty ſubſequently entered into between Spain and other ſtates." This article goes to ſay that Spain may have altered the boundaries of Louiſiana diffrently from what they were when France before poſſeſſed it. And for what we know, ſhe has done ſo.—Hence the importance of ſeeing the papers aſked for. If we obtain the bare poſſeſſion, it is one thing; the legal poſſeſſion is another thing. It is one thing to govern the colony with a corps of civilians, and another and a different thing to govern it with an army. The preſident may, perhaps, have conſidered it a good bargain to obtain, for the payment of fifteen millions, the mere quit claim of France to the province. At any rate it is proper to act with our eyes open; and therefore, the importance of having a copy of the treaty entered into between the governments of Spain and France, or evidence that Spain has acquieſced in the ceſſion to the United States.

Mr. Nicholſon was extremely glad to find that gentlemen on the other ſide of the Houſe had at length abandoned the ground which they had taken ſome years ago. He was rejoiced that they were now willing to acknowledge, what they had heretofore moſt ſtrenuouſly denied, that the Houſe of Repreſentatives had a conſtitutional right, not only to call for papers, but to uſe their diſcretion in carrying any treaty into effect. That this muſt now be their impreſſion was evident, or their conduct was ſurely unaccountable. Why elſe do they call for papers, why enquire into our title to the province of Louiſiana? If the doctrine of a former day was ſtill to be adhered to, why urge this enquiry? If gentlemen are conſiſtent with themſelves, if they have not forgotten the leſſons which they inculcated upon the ratification of the Britiſh treaty, this Houſe has no right to call for papers, no right to make enquiry, no right to deliberate, but muſt carry this treaty into effect, be it good or bad; muſt vote for all the neceſſary meaſures, whether they are calculated to promote the intereſts of the United States or not. The doctrines of old times, however, are now given up, the ground formerly taken is abandoned. We ſhall no longer hear that the executive is omnipotent, and that the Repreſentatives of the people are bound to vote, blindfolded, for carrying into effect all treaties which the Preſident and the Senate may think proper to make and ratify. He thanked the gentlemen for the admiſſion, and hoped that the country would profit by it hereafter.

He was happy to ſay that this was not now, nor ever was the doctrine of himſelf and his friends. They meant to deliberate, they meant to uſe their diſcretion in voting away the treaſure of the nation. He agreed with gentlemen, that if a majority of the Houſe entertained any doubt of the validity of the title we have acquired, they ought to call for papers, and he had no doubt, if there was any diſſatisfaction, they would call. He himſelf ſhould have no objection to vote for the reſolution if it was confined to proper objects, not indeed to ſatisfy himſelf, for he was already ſatisfied, but to ſatisfy other gentlemen; to ſatisfy the American people, that the inſinuations thrown out about the title, are totally without foundation. The reſolution in its preſent ſhape, however, was highly improper—it looked to extrinſic circumſtances, and contemplated an enquiry into ſubjects totally unconnected with the treaty with France. What ſaid Mr. N. has Spain to do in this buſineſs? Gentlemen aſk if ſhe has acquieſced in our purchaſe, and call for her correſpondence with our government. What is the acquieſcence of Spain to us? If the Houſe is ſatisfied from the information laid on the table, that Spain had ceded Louiſiana to France, and that France had ſince ceded it to the United States, what more do they require?—Are we not an independent nation?—Have we not a right to make treaties for ourſelves, without aſking leave of Spain? What is it to us whether ſhe acquieſces or not? She is no party to the treaty of ceſſion, ſhe has no claim to the ceded territory. Are we to pauſe till Spain thinks proper to conſent, or are we to enquire whether like a croſs child, ſhe has thrown away her rattle, and cries for it afterwards?

The treaty itſelf, he ſaid, and the conventions attached to it, furniſhed all the neceſſary information. By reference to the treaty it would be found, that Louiſiana is ceded to the United States with the ſame boundaries that it had before been ceded with by Spain to France; and that France had obliged herſelf to ſend a commiſſary to New-Orleans to receive the poſſeſſion from Spain and transfer it to us. For this the United States were to pay fifteen millions of dollars to the French government. But how and when? Not immediately; not till we had actually acquired poſſeſſion. And if France ſhall fail to put us in actual poſſeſſion, the United States are not bound to pay a ſingle dollar. So that the call for papers can be of no poſſible uſe.—Suppoſe theſe papers ſhould ſhew that Spain had not acquieſced, what is this to us? Is her pleaſure to be a law to the United States?

With regard to the treaty of St. Ildefonſo, Mr. N. ſaid, he ſhould have no objection to its being laid before the Houſe, if it was in the poſſeſſion of the Executive. In all probability, however, this was not the caſe, as it was known to be a ſecret treaty on other ſubjects of great importance between France and Spain. As to the deed of ceſſion ſpoken of, he really did not underſtand what was meant, for he imagined it was not expected a formal deed of bargain and ſale had been executed between two civilized nations, who negociated by means of ambaſſadors. If there were any other papers, which could give gentlemen more information, he had no objection either, that theſe ſhould be laid before them. Not indeed for his own ſatisfaction, but for that of thoſe who were not already ſatisfied, if there were any of that deſcription. One very important paper he knew from high authority, was certainly in exiſtence, and poſſibly might be in the power of the Executive.—This was a formal order under the royal ſignature of Spain, commanding the Spaniſh officers at Orleans, to deliver the province to the French prefect, which he conſidered equal, perhaps ſuperior, to any deed of ceſſion; for it was equal to an expreſs recognition on the part of Spain, that France had performed all the conditions referred to in the treaty of St. Ildefonſo. It was an acknowledgment that Spain had no further claims upon Louiſiana, and would ſhew that an interference on her part ought to have no influence on the American government.

The call for the correſpondence between the government of Spain and that of the United States, if there were any ſuch, he ſhould not aſſent to, as it could be of no poſſible importance. The acquieſcence or the refuſal of Spain, could have no weight on the queſtion, whether we ſhould take poſſeſſion or not. Any interference on her part would be idle and extravagant. We might as well aſk, whether the ceſſion had received the approbation of Great Britain, of Ruſſia, or even the Dey of Algiers himſelf, for they each had as good a right to interpoſe as Spain had, either of them having as good a title to Louiſiana. To thoſe parts of the reſolution which pointed at the objects he had mentioned, he ſhould have no objection, but he never would conſent to call on the Executive to ſay, whether Spain, Great-Britain, or any other nation was ſatisfied with a treaty made between the United States and the French government.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1803.

—PORT OF RICHMOND—

—ENTERED—

Sch.	Little Will, Oliphant,	Philadelphia.
	Eliza, Barss,	Cry Point.
	Weymouth, Savage,	Norfolk.
	Brothers, Rose,	Ditto.
Sloop	Patty, Newton,	Philadelphia.

—CLEARED—

Sch.	Paulina, Snow,	Cape Ann.

An express, we understand, has been dispatched by government with orders to the officers of the U. States on the Mississippi to take possession of Louisiana, &c. We also learn, that Mr. Pichon, the French charge des affaires, has conveyed the necessary authorities of his government, with the official order of the Spanish king, under his own sign manual, for the surrender of Louisiana according to treaties. The occupation of New-Orleans and the investiture of our officers, will, it is presumed, be the first steps: Proclamations will then be issued, and the present public functionaries, who chuse to remain, will take the oaths in the name of the people of the United States.

During the agitations last year, a very efficient provision was made at the contiguous stations on our frontiers, in the event of any necessity requiring recourse to *uncivil* measures; and Gen. Wilkinson had the requisite orders, which remain, we presume, yet in force. The secretary at war has made his contracts for the necessary supplies; and, in short, the organization of affairs there, is as perfect as the dispositions for a game of chess.

(Aurora.)

From a correspondent at Washington.

No stronger proof can be given of the bad effect of such publications as the *Aurora*, and its reflectors, than in the universal corruption of good manners induced by their perusal. The common style of *Duane, Cheetham*, and some others of that class, is every way the reverse of what would become *gentlemen*; yet such ascendancy have these persons acquired over those who read them, that this very language has found its way even into our *Senate*. An instance of this was afforded a few days ago by an *Honorable* Gentleman from New-York (Mr. Clinton) who in replying to Mr. Dayton, in language no doubt perfectly *parliamentary*, observed that what he, Mr. D. had said *was unfounded*—Not satisfied with this, he, sometime after, reverting to the same topic, added to his former politeness the assertion of that what Mr. D. had said, *was untrue*, when the course of debate required Mr. Dayton again to address the house, he took occasion to observe, that he had avoided noticing the language of the honorable member from New-York, as respect to the Senate forbade him from replying to such rudeness and indecency, in the terms they demanded: hinting that he should find a proper place and a proper manner of remarking upon them.

It may be supposed that General Dayton kept his word, *Report* says, that immediately after the adjournment, he sent a card to Mr. Clinton requesting an examination of what he said. No answer was returned. In the evening, however, two honorable gentleman waited on the general with a project of accommodation; but such an one as it appears he did not think proper to accede to; still demanding *an explanation*.—About 11 o'clock in the evening, it is said a certain honorable senator conveyed a message to Mr. C. the nature of which may be conjectured. Mr. C. finally consented *to explain*, (the readers of British parliamentary debates will know what is meant when a member *explains*) and the next morning a letter was read before the senate (Mr. C. having departed for New-York) declared that in *the language he had used, he had not intended the slightest imputation upon the veracity of General Dayton, &c. &c.* This is called the *amende honorable*, and of course was fully satisfactory to that gentleman, and to his friends.

Such rudeness of attack, however, as Mr. Clinton was on this occasion guilty of, added to other instances which have heretofore occurred in our legislative assemblies, offer no very gratifying reflection. But it is not to be wondered at. A man's language will generally partake of the character of his reading. And when we perceive such publications as I have already alluded to, spread upon the desks of so great a majority of the members of both houses, it would not be at all surprizing, if, in the progress of a motion at present depending, for excluding certain characters from the privilege of attending their deliberations, they should make a rule to forbid good breeding from entering within the bar,

[*Anti-Demo.*

There is one circumstance which appears to have escaped the attention of the writers on the subject of the present posture of our affairs relative to Louisiana. We perceive that the editor of the New-York Morning Chronicle wishes to impress the belief, that the territory and jurisdiction of that country are now actually in possession of France. To support this affirmation he refers to the arrival of M. L'Aussat, the colocial prefect; which he appears to consider as a proof of French investiture. But it must be remarked, that although the prefect has arrived at New-Orleans, yet the country and government have never been *formally* relinquished by the Spaniards. The acts of M. L'Aussat have all been of an individual and personal nature. His first proclamation, issued on his arrival, went only to announce to the Louisianians the approaching change of government, which was not to be effected until the arrival of General Victor, with the troops appointed to possess it. The preparations for this event, it is true, have been made. The Marquis de Cassa Calvo arrived there from Havanna for the purpose of formally giving up the government; but the non-arrival of Victor has protracted the event. Private accounts state further, that the Spanish officers continued to be the organs of the administration; and that the acts of L'Aussat were limited to making arrangements for the contemplated transfer of government.

It is evident, from the foregoing, that as the French do not now possess it, it will be impossible for them to convey the government to the United States.

(Phila. Gaz.)

On Monday arrived at New-Mills the fishing shooner Jeremiah, owned by Samuel Page, esquire, from Labrador and Bay of Fundy, John Groves, master: which brought one hundred and three thousand of fish, supposed to weigh fifteen hundred quintals, together with thirty two barrels of oil.—This we mayssafely pronounce to be the largest fare that ever was brought into this country.

Salem Gaz.

A Dublin paper of September 17th, contains the following article:—"The ship Greenwich of London, lately arrived at Cove from Botany Bay. The master reports the country to be greatly improved, but a spirit of rebellion had appeared among the people. Sir B. Hayes was sent to Norfolk Island, in consequence of some disagreement with the governor. George Barrington was not dead, but had been for some time in a state of insanity."

An inaccuracy occurred in our last *Price Current*. The highest price given for Tobacco does not exceed 45*s*.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a certain treaty and two several conventions between the United States of America and the French Republic, were concluded and signed by the plenipotentiaries of the United States and the French Republic, duly and respectively authorised for that purpose, which treaty and conventions are, word for word, as follows,

[*The treaty and conventions were published in the Virginia Gazette of the 29th ultimo.*]

AND WHEREAS the said treaty and conventions have been duly ratified by me, on the one part, and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and by the first consul of the French republic on the other, and the said ratifications were duly exchanged at the City of Washington, on the twenty-first day of this present month of October.

NOW THEREFORE, to the end that the said treaty and conventions may be observed and performed with good faith on the part of the United States, I have ordered the premises to be made public, and I do hereby enjoin and require all persons bearing office, civil or military, within the United States, and all others, citizens or inhabitants thereof, or being within the same, faithfully to observe and fulfil the same treaty and conventions and every clause and article thereof.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand.

GIVEN at the City of Washington, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and three, and of the sovereignty and independence of the United States, the twenty eighth.

(L. S.)

TH: JEFFERSON.

By the president,

JAMES MADISON.

In the yeas and nays on the amendment to the constitution, respecting the election of president, *Mr. Thomas Moore's* name is omitted. It should have been among those in the affirmative.

[*Nat. Int.*

From the (New-Haven) VISITOR,

Mr. Walter,

It appears, by the report of the Treasurer made to the General Assembly, now in session, that the School Funds, the Stock in the Funds of the U. States the Balances of Taxes due, the Lands and Notes due the State, Cash in the Treasury, and Shares in the Banks, amount to ONE MILLION NINE HUNDRED and FOUR THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED and ONE DOLLARS and 41 Cents: and, that the great debt formerly due from the State is extinguished.

It appears also, that the State is now able to subscribe to the Banks Thirty Thousand Dollars, and leave a sufficiency in the Treasury to meet the current expences of the government.

I wish to enquire, what State in the Union whose rulers are democratic, can present such a statement of funds, and shew such a flourishing Treasury?

A FREEMAN.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

To Mr. GEORGE HAY.

SIR,

IT has been a question among philosophers, whether the sun, which is constantly emitting light in vast quantities, and without any apparent means of receiving supplies, will not at length become exhausted, and cease to shine. It is probable that time only can determine, with absolute certainty, this great and interesting question. In favour, however, of its solution in the affirmative, you have afforded a reason, applicable by analogy, of equal force, perhaps, with any that has been offered on the subject. You have been engaged, from time to time, in the benevolent task of shedding light on the public mind; until your own, alas! seems almost exhausted of luminous matter. In your effort last to illuminate, as expressed in your Essay on the Liberty of the Press, you seem, instead of a light, to have shed a mist on the subject.

But that I may not render you injustice, instead of that gratitude which is certainly due you from every citizen of the community for all your philanthropic labours, it is proper to observe, that I have seen only the two last numbers of your Essay, as they appeared in the Virginia Argus of the 24th September and 5th October; and to this part, exclusively, what I have said is intended to apply. I seek not the whole of this performance; being satisfied with the specimen of doctrine and reasoning exhibited in the part before me: and being likely to find, in this part, ground for as many remarks as I shall have leisure to make.

Your object here is to shew the safety and utility of a certain law authorising magistrates to bind printers to security for good behaviour in printing, and, in case of failure on the part of the printers to furnish satisfactory security, to send them to prison.

Although I shall not presume to contest the fact of the existence of such a law, of which you have treated in a preceding part of the Essay, I must, nevertheless, be permitted to express my surprise, that this law has never been, in a single instance, enforced; when the evil it must have been intended to counteract has so long and so loudly called for a remedy. Or is it a law of very late date?—And has there not been time, since its enaction, to carry it into general operation? Not so; for you say it has long ago prepared chains for the Demon of slander; and, again, that it gives a power which the constitution has not taken away. By which it appears, that it must bear date prior to that of the constitution. Why then, recurs the question, has it never been enforced? Why has not every printer in the state, for they all have published libels, been bound or imprisoned? I blush for myself and my fellow-citizens: we have all been entirely ignorant that such a law existed. Even the oldest members of the legislature, with whom I have conversed, acknowledge, they never before heard of it. From which it appears, they must have passed the law without intending it; that they did it some how or other by accident. And it is rendered probable by several circumstances that its discovery was no less accidental than its origin. Without the least derogation, however, be this spoken; for it is said, that Sir Isaac Newton was led by an accidental occurrence to the discovery of the laws, which regulate the motions of the Solar System.

We will now, Sir, attend to the arguments, by which you prove the excellence of this newly discovered law. In doing this, the first observation that occurs is, that, if they prove any thing, they prove too much. They should apply with equal force in justification of any power, that ever was, or possibly can, be granted by law to magistrates over printers. For instance, let us suppose a law authorising magistrates to knock them on the head in case of libel, and apply your arguments in justification of this power, which we will do in your own words:

"That the power of knocking down printers may be abused is admitted. Yet the possibility that power may be abused does not afford a reason why it should not be granted. If it did afford such reason, government ought not to have been created," &c.

"It may be further admitted, that magistrates will be more strongly tempted to abuse this than any other power confided to them by law. Under the influence of party spirit, they may be inclined to give a printer of obnoxious politics harder blows than he may be able to bear. But this temptation will be opposed by a consideration of peculiar force. It has been already stated that official conduct is, constitutionally, a subject of free enquiry. The knocking out the brains of a printer is an official act; and may be exhibited to the public in any colours the printer may chuse to bestow on it. If the private character of the magistrate be not falsely traduced, his assailant is safe. This consideration will have an influence so decisive, that the apprehension which ought to be entertained is, that few magistrates will have firmness enough to knock down as many printers as they ought."

"The apprehension that this power will be abused will be entirely dissipated, when we enquire into the mode in which the business is to be conducted. Let us suppose that some magistrate, a bankrupt in both fame and fortune, should be anxious to signalize his zeal in favour of a ruling party, hostile to the liberty of the press, by the ruin of a printer. How will he accomplish his purpose? It seems to be supposed by many, that he will have nothing else to do but make a sure and heavy blow at the printer's head with a club. This is indeed a wild supposition; and were it not for the importance of the subject to which it relates, would not be entitled to the notice of a moment. Instead of this summary proceeding, the magistrate must first be convinced, not only of the fact of authorship or publication, but, likewise, that the libel is false. Even this will not be sufficient: knocking out the brains of a printer is not a punishment for a past offence: it is intended to prevent the commission of offences in future only. The magistrate must, therefore, suspect, that the misdemeanor will be repeated, or he will not act legally, in killing the printer. This is certainly a most effectual barrier against any possible abuse of this power in a magistrate; even although he be a bankrupt, in both fame and fortune, and anxious to signalize his zeal in favour of a ruling party hostile to the freedom of the press.

There are still other difficulties and checks attending this tedious complicated business: besides thinking, knowing, suspecting, &c. operations of the mind which it is thought will cost the magistrate some time and trouble, he has still to procure a club and seek out the printer, which being accomplished, the former is to be elevated to a proper height and passed down with great velocity and momentum on the head of the latter. It seems to be supposed by many that this is a very simple act and easy to be performed. But it is a wild supposition; and calculated to shew how little attention, even, men of information have bestowed on this subject. In order to effect the elevation of the club, it is necessary that there should take place an act of the will. In obedience to which, the nervous power is to move from the brain, where this act is to be performed, along the nerves to certain muscles of the arm and hand: an immediate contraction of these will be exerted; by which the whole arm, accompanied by the club, will be elevated. Even in this stage of the business, let it be noticed, the printer is entirely safe and undisturbed, unless it be by imaginary fears, excited merely by the attitude of the magistrate. Before any mischief can possibly be done, it is necessary that another great volition be performed; that the whole stock of nervous power be thrown into rapid motion from the brain towards every part of the muscular system, but chiefly to the muscles of the arm holding the club: the great pectoral muscle and the triceps extensor cubiti are to be simultaneously and violently contracted: the flexor muscles of the fingers and thumb are likewise to be contracted and held in firm and rigid tendon: whilst every bone, muscle, tendon, nerve and fibre of the whole body are in a greater or lesser degree to be called into exercise in the performance of this great act. Before all this could possibly be done, it is obvious that sympathy or party spirit, ever watchful, would surround the printer with friends, who would ward off the blow.

You will doubtless excuse my departure, in the last paragraph, from the *letter* of your arguments, as I have strictly adhered to the *spirit*.

You are now, I trust, convinced of the *truth* of the position, that if your reasoning prove any thing, it proves more than yourself or any man in his senses would assent to: for which reason, and because we are now arrived at a paragraph in your Essay, which demands more than ordinary attention, I shall make no further application of your arguments to the above supposed case.

"It is not then (say you) from the magistrates of this country, that danger is to be apprehended, to the freedom of the press. It is not in their power, nor in the power of any individuals to do it injury. if ever danger does come, *it must proceed from a corrupt government*, whose folly or wickedness is exposed through the medium of the press. This, surely is a truth which may be easily illustrated. If the government is disposed to protect the rights of the press, the efforts of magistrates or individuals to restrain them, may be rendered in a moment, abortive. But if the government be hostile, if those intrusted with the administration of our affairs, are alarmed at the denunciation of the press, and wish to subvert it, their views what ever their professions may be will never be exclusively directed to the protection of private character. They will aim at the suppression of free enquiry into the measures of the government and its officers, and for that purpose will introduce some new code of laws, or give some new definition to the freedom of the press, which will render that freedom but a name."

Beware, gentle reader, of hasty criticisms on this quotation; which I confess appears at the first superficial view to be nothing but a pile of blunders and absurdities; but which, on strict examination, will be found pregnant with doctrines and facts of new and rare discovery. It may be hence recollected, in the first place, that government is not composed of individuals; for government can destroy the liberty of the press, which it is out of the power of any individuals to do. Secondly, magistrates are not a part of government, for two reasons: they cannot hurt the press, which government can do; and they are known by every body to be individuals, of government is not composed. Thirdly, if government should attempt to abridge the freedom of the press, they cannot do it through the instrumentality of magistrates, although these are a part of the judiciary. Fourthly, if government be disposed to protect the rights of the press, magistrates can do it no harm, by enforcing a law hostile to those rights: for government will render their efforts in a moment abortive, either by repealing the law, or inflicting punishment on them for endeavoring to enforce it. Fifthly, and consequently, the law which you have discovered, or invented, is not unfriendly to the freedom of the press, because it is to be enforced by magistrates, from whom danger to the press is not to be apprehended; and because government can repeal it, and inflict punishment on magistrates for carrying it into operation. Sixthly and lastly, if government undrtake to destroy the liberty of the press, they cannot or will not do this by a single penal statute suit, by introducing a new code of laws, or by giving a definition. Which discoveries are entitled to the greater credit on account of their lying so far out of the road of the common opinion and common sense of mankind; and for all which, accept the homage of the profound respect of

A CITIZEN OF HALIFAX.

P. S. Who, if he finds leisure, will take the liberty of addressing you again, in answer to the remainder of your Essay.

BRATTLEBOROUGH, October 17.

VERMONT LEGISLATURE.

On Thursday last, the General Assembly of this State convened at Westminster. At ten o'clock the two Houses formed and appointed a committee to count and sort the votes, when it appeared that his Excellency ISAAC TICHENOR, was re-elected Governor by a majority of 2186. Hon. PAUL BRIGHAM, Lieut. Governor, by a majority of 4950.

COUNCILLORS.

Jonas Galusha,	*Samuel Safford.*
Beriah Loomis,	*Noah Chittenden.*
John White,	*James Witherell.*
Eliahim Spooner,	*Nathaniel Niles.*
Asaph Fletcher,	*Ebenezer Wheelock.*
Elias Keys.	*Samuel Shepardson.*

Theoph. Harrington, Speaker.
David Wing, jun. Secretary of State.
Anthony Haswell, Clerk of the House!!!
Thomas Tolman, Engrossing Clerk.
Rev. Sylvester Sage, Chaplain.

On Friday his Excellency delivered the following patriotic Address to both Houses of the General Assembly—

Gentlemen of the Council, and
House of Representatives,

WE are again assembled to devise and adopt such measures as will promote the great interest of our fellow citizens.

In the exercise of duties assigned to us, it may not be unprofitable to look back to the infant state of our republic; from thence trace the measures pursued by our venerable fathers; to whose wisdom and firmness we are indebted for the rank and privileges of an independent state. It is a tribute justly due to their virtues, thus publicly to acknowledge, that the evils arising from divisions and party spirit, were not known in their legislative councils. Their appointments to offices were fixed on men whose disinterested zeal for the public good was manifested more by their acts than by their profession. A patriotic spirit of union in council and measures animated their administration. They subdued a wilderness: they sowed the seeds of science and the arts, and the elder states saw with sur-

price a few virtuous and united citizens, demanding, as their right, an honorable rank among our sister states. It should be remembered that it was union alone sustained them in their infant struggles for right, in their noble exertions for sovereignty. It is wisdom in us to adhere to those rulers and maxims, by which they regulated their conduct, and like them to make the general good the great object of all our public measures.

One important part of the business assigned to us by the constitution, is the appointment of civil officers: our duty in this respect is plain and easy to be understood; the wisest and best men, those who by precept and example will cherish an obedience to the laws, are evidently the most proper candidates: and while we aim to appoint only such to office, there will be no room for party views and interests to influence our proceedings.

The enacting of laws should ever be a business of mature deliberation. The happiness and safety of society does not depend on the multiplicity of its laws.—Laws should be few in number, explicit, and duly enforced; what the operation of a law will be upon community, the most discerning cannot often foretel. A partial evil is sometimes noticed upon the promulgation of a law which is often greatly overbalanced by its more general and beneficial effects: the only sure mode of deciding upon the merits of a statute, is to submit to the process of patient experiment—Hence it follows, that legislatures should be as careful in repealing as in enacting laws. Among the public acts passed by the last general assembly, it is believed that the act relating to insolvent debtors is not sufficiently explicit and guarded to secure the rights of creditors, and afford the remedy intended for debtors. An investigation by an assembly possessing accurate knowledge of the operation of this statute, and some others recently enacted, will determine if amendments are necessary.

By the XXXIV section of our constitution in order to make sanguinary punishments less necessary, it is strongly recommended, "that means should be provided for punishing by hard labor, those who should be convicted of crimes not capital, whereby the criminal shall be employed for the benefit of the public, or for reparation of injuries done to private persons." Whether the period has arrived in which this humane and salutary recommendation can be carried into effect, you can best judge; but the weakness of our county goals throughout the state, the frequent escape of persons confined for crimes, the great expence sustained by the state and county treasuries for the apprehension of prisoners, and the yet greater expense of supporting criminals in our common goals, impress it upon me as a duty to draw the attention of the legislature to the erecting of a state prison: I may here add, we have not to venture the expence upon the uncertainty of experiment, but the benefits and even profits of a public penitentiary house or state prison, has been abundantly proved in a number of the adjacent states.

In a just arrangement of our fiscal concerns, much advantage will result to the people.—While we are careful to supply the treasury with such sums of money as the public exigencies require, it will at all times be useful to pay a strict attention to public expenditures; and to ascertain from time to time, the amount of monies drawn for the support of different branches of our government; for this purpose the public accounts will be laid before you.

The state of our militia has strong claims to your attention: by an official communication from the President of the States, it has again become my duty to invite you to a consideration of this subject: this communication, together with a return of the effective force of our militia will be laid before you. They are respectable for numbers; they are brave; they inherit the spirit of their fathers; to preserve this spirit they must be well armed and equipped: this cannot be effected without legislative aid. Our safety and freedom essentially depend on this class of our fellow citizens. It is our highest interest as a nation to engraft the character of the soldier on the citizen and to cherish that spirit which gave us independence—It will be a sure and cheap defence.

While the horrors of war are again taking place in some of the nations of Europe, I cannot but congratulate you on the happy state of peace and tranquility that prevades the United States, A country that steadily pursues the business of agriculture, manufactures, commerce and science, and avoids war, except in defence of her just rights, is in the surest way to national prosperity and improvement. The glory derived from the increasing population and happiness of a country, is far more eligible and useful than any thing that can be obtained by making war upon any nation, or being distinguished by the destruction of the human race.

I shall be happy gentlemen to co-operate with you in any measures that may serve to promote the interest and honor of the state: and I trust we shall all bear in mind, that the public business will always be transacted to the greatest advantage, when it is done in the exercise of wisdom, of candor, and of moderation. ISAAC TICHENOR.

NEW-YORK, October 31.

Account of the defeat of the French expedition against Antigua, from St. Kitts papers to the 20th of September—received at the office of the Morning Chronicle.

The Antigua Gazette of the 8th inst. gives the following account of the expedition fitted out at Guadaloupe against that island, frustrated by captain O'Brien, of his majesty's ship Emerald.

On Monday night, between 11 and 12 o'clock, his majesty's ship Emerald, captain James O'Brien, being off that part of Guadaloupe called Englishman's Head, discovered thirteen sail of enemies' vessels, consisting principally of armed schooners, steering in a direction towards English Harbour;—which, as soon as they perceived the frigates, immediately tacked about and made for the shore, pursued by five boats well manned and armed from the Emerald; in this they presently succeeded, getting under the guns of their own batteries, by which an incessant fire was kept up on the frigate's boats, assisted by, it is supposed, near 600 troops who lined the shore: their exertions, however, could not prevent the capture of three of the schooners, in which our gallant tars arrived safe in English Harbour on Tuesday morning. One of the schooners mounted 6 carriage guns, the other two were unarmed. The boats of the Emerald were nearly destroyed, the barge receiving a shot between wind and water, and the gigg was cut almost in two.—We are sorry to add that the launch with 80 men and two officers is missing. The Emerald lost two men killed, and had four wounded, amongst whom is Mr. Champion, midshipman. Thirty-three prisoners were taken in the three schooners, one of whom is a republican lieutenant. It has been said, that some of the emigrants who had long resided in this colony, formed a part of the expedition, the object of which was undoubtedly the destruction of the dock yard at English Harbour.

In addition to the above, we have been favored with the following farther particulars, sent down, we understand, by his excellency Lord Lavington, for the information of Gen. Vansittart previous to his departure.—"On Tuesday the 30th of August, an embargo was laid at Guadaloupe by gen. Ernouf. On the 31st, the troops marched to L'Ance-du-Barque, a bay at no considerable distance from Basseterre, and there embarked in vessels, and proceeded to La Haye. The force consisted of 800 regular troops, and 70 coloured people, under the command of Monsieur Merlin, chef du battalion; and there were likewise employed in the expedition, a parcel of dismounted cavalry, the number of which is not ascertained. The object of the expedition was an attack on the island of Antigua, on the West side of which, near the town, it was their intention to land, and after having possessed themselves of the town and harbour, to have plundered the former, then to have set fire to it, and have burnt all the vessels in the latter. Orders had been issued by M. Merlin, (the commanding officer of the expedition) to particular officers, for the regulation of their conduct after landing at Antigua, and these orders were so rigorous and savage, that a captain of grenadiers, to whom a copy of the orders were delivered, tore them, saying that he was a soldier, and a Frenchman, and would not obey them. It was said at Basseterre that Monsieur Merlin was a man of so violent and cruel a disposition, that in his passage from l'Ance-du-Barque to La Haye, he actually cut down six of his men and a boatswain of one of the privateers. There was in the expedition a complete staff, a commissary, and 40 or 50 marechaussiers, or police officers, to be employed at Antigua, after they had taken possession of the island."

On Tuesday his excellency general Vansittart arrived from Antigua to take passage in the packet which sailed yesterday (September 16) from this port (St. Kitts) for Tortola and Europe.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, September 17.

ATTACK ON GRANVILLE.

Through our Portsmouth letter of yesterday we conveyed to our readers the welcome intelligence of a successful attack made by Sir James Saumarez on the town and port of Granville. The force employed on this expedition, which was invited by the preparations carrying on at that place, consisted of the Cerberus frigate (some letters say the Hydra,) two sloops, and some bomb-vessels. Having stationed these to the best advantage, he soon silenced the batteries, and approaching nearer, bombarded the town, set fire to the shipping, and destroyed great number of the gun-boats in the harbour.—The inhabitants, in the utmost trepidation, fled up the country. Sir James Saumarez, however continued the bombardment until his ammunition, was nearly expended, and then returned without the loss of a single man. The Commander himself was slightly wounded in the leg by a splinter. By this gallant and spirited atchievement, the preparations which were made, as it is understood, for the invasion of Jersey and Guernsey, are not only destroyed, but another lesson is given to the insolent enemy on the folly of menacing this island, when, on his own shoes, and under his own batteries, he cannot remain protected from the strenuous impulse of British valour.

Another Account.

In pursuance of the plan adopted for harrassing the Coasts of France by continual attacks, Sir James Saumarez has bombarded Granville with all the success of which such an operation is capable, and without the loss of a man on his part. The partial attacks, although they do not produce any very serious immediate evil to our enemies, yet they are likely to be attended with ultimate effects of the utmost importance. Bonaparte has, by means of his arbitrary edicts, been able to prevent the intelligence of our immence preparations, from being generally circulated among people of France, and has by that means kept alive among them the delusive expectation of conquering this country. But however he may prevent the circulation of intelligence by means of journals, the bombardment of this town is a mode of conveying news which it is not in the power of a Consular Edict to repress. Journals or letters may be contradicted, and their effects done away by ingenious sophistry; but the unrestrained triumphs of our arms on the very Coasts of France itself, affords a proof of our decisive superiority, which no Frenchman can misunderstand.

The inhabitants of Granville, in their present ruined condition, have the most affecting reason for deprecating the war, as well as the ambitious spirit that provoked it. The vessels under the command of Sir James Saumarez, were as follow:—The Cerberus frigate Renard ditto, the Charwell sloop, the Sulphur and Terror bombs, and two gun brigs.

The bombs anchored close to the town, and in such an advantageous position, that the shells which fell short of the town, struck the gun-boats, and did considerable execution. An officer of the Sulphur observes, "that it was distressing to see the inhabitants making a precipitate retreat through the avenues of the town, with what little property the exigency of the moment suffered them to take." One hundred and fifty-one shells were thrown from the Sulphur only in four hours and a quarter, seven of which struck the barracks, and put the soldiers to the route.

SEPTEMBER 20.

Aliens.—The first embarkation of these persons took place at Gravesend on Friday last. They amounted to 100, among who were only two refractory persons, who are confined on board a cutter in the river. Some foreigners choosing to pay their own passage, went on board of neutral vessels, and are to be landed either in France or Holland. The final embarkation takes place this day. Every accommodation is provided for their passage.

PARIS, Sept. 14.

REPORT,

Made to citizen David, principal commissary of marine at Bourdeaux, by James P[illegible] and, captain of the privateer the Bellona, of that port.

Citizen Commissary,

Until an extract of the journal kept of our cruise shall be delivered to you from on board of my vessel, which has put into passage, I hasten to give you a detail of the action I had with the English East-Indiaman, the Lord Nelson, pierced for 50 guns, carrying 20 eighteen pounders on her lower deck, and 6 twelve pounders on her upper deck.

On the 25th Thermidor, being at the mouth of Bantry Bay, on the coast of Ireland, about 5 o'clock in the morning, we discovered to w. n. w. a sail, which we bore down to reconnoitre. At 7 o'clock we perceived her to be a three-master, sailing upon the starboard tack; we gave her chase till eleven o'clock, when she hauled up her lower and top-gallant sails, and made signals of reconnoitring, which we were unable to answer. At half after 11 o'clock, she tacked about to larboard, with the wind ahead, crouding sail, and finding herself upon our beam, she hoisted an English ensign, and pendant, which she assured by firing a gun

In our turn, we shewed our colours, and judging her to be an East-Indiaman, we edged down upon her.

Then she hauled up her lower and top-gallant-sails for the second time, as if desirous of fighting side to side.

Finding ourselves within half musket shot, we commenced the engagement.

But perceiving that the shot that fell on board us, and which ran through us from side to side, that we had to do with a ship, carrying eighteen pounders, whilst we had but eight-pounders. I felt that a combat with great guns could only be disadvantageous to us, and that I had no success to hope for, but in boarding. I proposed it to my crew who accepted with enthusiasm.

To affect this I placed my life in her wake, and by a number of manœuvres which I will not trouble you with reciting, through a constant and heavy fire that damaged our fore and mizen masts, and cut away our standing and running rigging, we contrived at the third attempt, to hook the graplins in at the starboard, and to lash the two ships with ropes prepared for that purpose.

Thus fastened close to each other, the great guns played on both sides, muzzle to muzzle, and fatigued us more, as our vessel was infinitely the more feeble.

In this disadvantage wishing to profit our muskets, we aimed them into the port-holes, and obliged the enemy to shut them.

During this time the top kept up so quick and well directed a fire upon the enemy's fore-castle, that they at length cleared them.

Then the signal for boarding was given, and the intrepid Desaunay, second captain of the Bellona, crying out to the crew, "The glory to the bravest!" darted the first upon the enemy's deck, in spite of the agitation of the sea, or of the great height of the ship's side, he had to leap over;—he was also the first victim in the general ardour; a musket shot deprived us of our best shipmate.—The whole crew pressed after him, either to support or to revenge him.

I soon found the necessity of stopping this ardour, lest the privateer should be unmanned, having already 56 prisoners to contain; and 50 or 60 men arriving on the enemy's deck, rendered themselves masters of it, notwithstanding the rigorous resistence of from 140 to 150 men, crew and passengers; the latter, for the most part, military men, who all fought with equal bravery. We found the ship to be an East-Indiaman, the Lord Nelson, of about one thousand tons burthen, homeward bound from Bengal.

We have to regret 9 men killed in the action, or who have since died of their wounds, among whom are the unfortunate Desaunay, and two young officers.

We have had 19 more wounded, among whom are two officers, one of which, Citizen Castaings, first lieutenant, had his thigh shot through by a grape shot, at the commencement of the action; he refused to quit his post before the English colours should be struck.

We could not learn from the English the exact number of their killed; but they could not hide from us that of their wounded, which amount, to 37: among the killed which we found upon their deck, were a Colonel, the captains brother, and two other officers; the captain is among the number of the wounded.

If I wished to point out to you the men among my crew who distinguished themselves in the combat, I should be obliged to name them all, and the detail of particular traits of valour would lead me too far.

I cannot, however, but inform you that if, I owe the success of this enterprize to the bravery of the crew in general, I also owe a great deal to the activity of Farnuel, second supernumerary, charged with the direction of the battery, and Caistings, first lieutenant, the officer of the marines.

The importance of the prize determined me to to escort it, but the sixth day after the capture, falling in with an English ship of the line, in 17d. W. Long. 12d. N. Lat. and she attempting to chase the prize, I found myself obliged to pre-occupy her, in order to give it time to bear away from her, leaving the captain at liberty to act as circumstances should direct; to attain my object, I was myself obliged to lose sight of the prize, and unable to find her afterwards. I put into port to refit, without knowing what course she kept, or what is her fate; being very certain, however that the English man of war could not come up with her.

Accept, citizen Commissary, my respectful salutations. *(Signed)*

JAMES PERROUD.

IRISH LINENS.

A good assortment of 7-8ths and 4-4ths wide

Irish Linens,

IN boxes of 25 to 34 pieces, purchased in Dublin in July, and imported by the ship Mercury, from Liverpool, for sale by

JOHN HENRY.

Richmond, 10th November, 1803.

NOTICE

That by virtue of a Deed of Trust, will be sold, at John Jenkins's, on Thursday the 24th inst. to the highest bidder, for ready money,

TWO NEGROES;

ONE a Boy, about thirteen years of age—the other a Woman of about 35.—Also, six head of CATTLE, and one MARE and COLT, the property of said Jenkins, to satisfy a debt due John Clark, as mentioned in said Deed of Trust.

MAT. SIMS, Trustee.

November 1st, 1803. 3t.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

The good Ship

FAME,

Nathan Clarke, *Master;*

WILL sail in 10 or 12 days, and will take in 100 hhds. Tobacco or other merchandize, if offered soon at 3¼ guineas per hhd. tobacco. She has excellent accommodations for passengers—apply to the captain on board; to James Brown, esq. Richmond; or to the subscribers at Petersburg or Norfolk.

Campbell & Wheeler.

Petersburg, Nov. 5, 1803. 4t

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the commons of Hanover Town, on Sunday the 23d inst.

A small well formed sorrel HORSE,

about four feet nine inches high, in very good order, shod all round, about one third of his mane has been worn off with gear, which is very perceivable at this time, five years old last spring, neither docked nor branded. I will give the above reward if the said Horse is delivered to Mr. Turner, at the Bell Tavern, or to the subscriber in Hanover Town.

W. B. Christian.

October 29, 1803. 2p

NOTIFICATION.

THE public are hereby cautioned from trading for a BOND of mine to Edward Broaddus, then merchant of Albemarle county, for the sum of £900 entered into in July 1801. The Bond recites that I am to make a title to a certain tract of land in Pittsylvania county, containing 1113 acres, and describes the boundaries, &c. At the same the said Broaddus executed two obligations to me for the purchase of the said land, amounting to £550—The first payable the 25th December, 1801, the second the 25th December, 1802. As I have been always ready and willing to make a conveyance when called on, with the payments, and as the said Broaddus has become a Bankrupt, and my bond for making a title transferred to Wm McKenzie & Co. merchants of Richmond—This public notice is given to prevent a further transfer of the same, as I consider the contract null and void, not having received any part of the confideration money. CALEB HUNDLEY.

Pittsylvania county, Nov. 3, 1803. ep3wp

AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD before the door of the Eagle Tavern, in the city of Richmond, on Thursday, 8th December, between the hours of four and five in the afternoon, an elegant

ENGLISH COACH,

handsomely plated, with spiral worms and anti-antricial wheels.—Likewise a pair of

Handsome GELDINGS,

5 or 6 years old, between fifteen and sixteen hands high, of good blood and in high condition. Also,

A sett of plated HARNESS,

with plated bits for four horses. The terms cash, or approved endorsed notes negotiable at bank at 60 and 90 days with the discount added—They will be sold separate—The whole to be seen three days previous to the day of sale, at the Eagle Tavern.

VENDUE MASTER.

Nov. 10th, 1803. tds

TO BE SOLD.

On the Fifteenth day of November next, will be Sold to the highest bidder, a

FRAME HOUSE,

LATELY occupied by Messrs. Nagly & Cox, as a Slaughter-house at Rockets:—Also, a Frame House, opposite, lately occupied by James Castello. Both the above houses are built upon ground rent, and will be sold for cash.

JOHN TAYLOR.
JOHN LESTER.

Richmond, Nov. 3, 1803.

SALES AT AUCTION,

BY *PROSSER & MONCURE.*

All that valuable assortment of Merchandize, belonging to the estate of ISRAEL I. COHEN,

dec. late of this city,

On Wednesday, the 16th inst.

AT the store lately occupied by the decedent—The sale will begin precisely at 10 o'clock, and continue from day to day, until the whole is sold.—Six months credit will be allowed the purchasers for all sums above twenty dollars, on their giving bond, with approved security to bear interest from the date, if not punctually paid.—The Household and Kitchen furniture of the deceased, will be sold at the same time, and on the same terms.

JACOB I. COHEN, Adm'r.

Richmond, Nov. 7, 1803.

LAND FOR SALE.

Pursuant to a decree of King & Queen County Court, the land on which the late Col. Philip Taliaferro resided,

WILL BE EXPOSED TO SALE,

ON the premises for ready money, on the 24th day of November next, if fair, if not, on the next fair day.

THE COMMISSIONERS.

October 13, 1803.

VIRGINIA:

At a Superior Court of Chancery

for the Richmond District, October 6, 1803,

BETWEEN

Samuel Greenlow, Plaintiff,

AND

John Fenton Mercer, Charles Fenton Mercer, and John T. Brooke and James M. Garnett, administrators with the Will annexed of James Mercer, Defendants.

THE defendant Charles Fenton Mercer, not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant o. this country: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counſel, it is ordered, That the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the next term and anſwer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome newſpaper in the city of Richmond for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the Capitol in the ſaid city.

A copy—Teſte,

PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

I have for SALE, at my Mill, near the city of Richmond,

PLAISTER OF PARIS,

IN the lump, or ground, ready for manure or plaiſter, which will be ſold low, and a conſiderable deduction made to thoſe who purchaſe by the large quantity. RICHARD ADAMS.

Auguſt 12, 1803. 6mhs.

At a Court held for Goochland County, Sept. 19th, 1803,

Tarlton Hughes, Plaintiff,

Againſt

Eliſabeth B. Underwood, adminiſtratrix with the Will annexed of Alexander Underwood, deceaſed, Defendant. } In Chancery on an injunction.

THE defendant not having entered her appearance and given ſecurity agreeable to the act of aſſembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that ſhe is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counſel, *It is ordered*, That the defendant appear here at or before December court next, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in one of the newſpapers printed in the city of Richmond for two months ſucceſſively, and that another copy be poſted at the front door of the courthouſe of this county.

A Copy—Teſt, RICH. BATES, D. C.

FOR SALE,

To the higheſt bidder, on Tueſday the 13th of December next, at the plantation of the late THOMAS ANDERSON, deceaſed, in the county of Buckingham, about fourteen or fifteen likely

NEGROES,

THE ſtock of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP and HOGS, the plantation Tools and Utenſils, the crop of Corn and Fodder, and ſeveral tracts of Land laying in Buckingham, one tract in Amherſt, one in Botetourt, and one in Campbell county.

The terms of ſale are, for the Negroes, caſh, or approved merchants' notes, payable half in two months, the other half in ſix months. For the other property, 6 months credit will be allowed, on giving bond with approved ſecurity, to carry intereſt from the date, if not punctually paid. The ſale will continue from day to day until all is ſold.

JOHN HARRIS, } Ex'tors. of
NATH'L. ANDERSON, } Th. Anderſon, dec'd.
RO. RIVES, }

Albemarle, October 15, 1803.

JOHN LESSLIE,

Has juſt received from London and Briſtol,

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

Cut Glaſs,

In Table Setts, &c. &c. and an ample ſupply of

COPPER,

Raiſed Bottoms and Sheets—which, with his uſual ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,

Will be ſold low for Caſh, Country Produce, or Acceptances payable here at 60 or 90 days.

Richmond, Oct. 7, 1803.

TO RENT,

THE middle tenement in the large four ſtory Brick houſe nearly oppoſite the Poſt-Office, which was laſt occupied by Edmund W. Rootes—For terms apply to BEN. JAMES HARRIS, or THOMAS HARRIS.

Richmond, October 7, 1803.

In the caſe of *THOMAS HOOPER*, late a BANKRUPT.

THE Commiſſioners under a commiſſion of Bankruptcy, awarded and iſſued forth againſt the ſaid Thomas Hooper, of the city of Richmond, in the ſtate of Virginia, merchant, intend to meet on the 29th day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Riſing Sun Tavern, in the ſaid city of Richmond, in order to make a dividend of the eſtate and effects of the ſaid bankrupt; when, and where the creditors, who have not already proved their debts, are to come prepared to prove the ſame, or they will be excluded the benefit of the ſaid dividend.

RICHARD DENNY. } Aſſignees.
CHARLES SPENCER. }

Richmond, Oct. 25, 1803.

ALMANACS,

FOR THE YEAR 1804,

For Sale at this Office.

FOR SALE,

My LOT and HOUSES,

IN York Town, on the main ſtreet, and convenient to the Church and Courthouſe. The buildings are, a brick dwelling houſe with three rooms and a paſſage and convenient cloſets below, and three rooms and a paſſage above ſtairs, and a good cellar, a kitchen, waſh houſe, and other out houſes. This would make one of the beſt ſtands in York for a merchant or tavern keeper. For terms apply to Mr. Robert Gibbons in York, or the ſubſcriber in Richmond.

John Moss.

September 22, 1803. tf

JOSEPH D. BELL,

FARRIER,

FROM ENGLAND,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he, having been regularly bred to the above buſineſs, intends following the ſame, in all its branches, at his ſtables near the Market Houſe, adjoining which are convenient lots for the accommodation of ſick horſes. He will nick, ſox, dock or trim horſes in the neateſt manner and on the moſt reaſonable terms, either at his own ſtables or elſewhere. He will break horſes either for the harneſs or ſaddle, and will cure all diſeaſes incident to either horſes or cattle.

He returns thanks for the favors already conferred on him, and hopes by attention to merit a continuance thereof.

Richmond, Sept. 22.

NOTICE.

A PETITION will be preſented to the next General Aſſembly to paſs an act to eſtabliſh a Turnpike Road between the city of Richmond and the Coal Pits in Henrico county, called Du-Val's Pits, and from thence to the main road called the Three Chopped Road.

October 10, 1803.

Tobacco Land

FOR SALE.

IN Amherſt county, on Horſley's Creek, 529 acres of rich Tobacco Land, formerly the property of Mr Daniel Warwick, and known by the name of WINCANTON. This land has the advantage of laying on the main road, leading from Amherſt Court-Houſe to Waugh's Ferry, on James River, is a valuable ſtand for a Country Store, with a framed houſe for that purpoſe, entirely new, and ſufficiently large, having two rooms below and two above ſtairs, with a good brick chimney, and well under pinned with brick, alſo a lumber houſe ſixteen feet ſquare, with a cellar of its full ſize walled up with ſtone. There is alſo a Taylor's and Saddler's ſhop, and other out houſes; likewiſe a tolerable good dwelling houſe with three rooms below, and two above ſtairs; a kitchen, dairy, and other out houſes, within a mile of the ſtore, ſuitable for a private family. On this tract of land there is about ſeventy five acres cleared; all of which is freſh and in good order for cultivation. It has alſo the advantage of being only ſeven miles from Bethel, where there is an inſpection of Tobacco, and within eighteen miles of Lynchburg.

As it is preſumed no perſon will be inclined to purchaſe the above without viewing the premiſes, they will be ſhewn by Meſſrs. Taliaferro & Loving, who live within a few miles of Wincanton, and fully empowered to make a ſale; and the terms of payment may be known from them; as alſo on application to

Gilliat & Kirby.

Richmond, September 8th, 1803. tf

I WILL SELL

THE balance of my Upper TRACT in Orange, 900 acres, in lots as may ſuit the purchaſer or purchaſers. The ſale to take place at the next Orange November Court. Alſo, 600 acres of the Tract near the Courthouſe. Terms will be made known on the day of ſale.

John Baylor.

October 18.

A Valuable Tract of Land FOR SALE.

Will be Sold at Public Auction, before the Eagle Tavern, on Wedneſday, 14th Dec. next, (if not previouſly diſpoſed of)

THAT valuable eſtate in the county of Cheſterfield, late the property of Archibald Cary, Eſq. deceaſed, and known by the name of

AMPTHILL.

This property being well known, it is unneceſſary to deſcribe it particularly.

For further information reſpecting the land, and for terms of ſale, apply to

Thomas Taylor, V. M.

Richmond, Nov. 2, 1803. eods

The GRAND LODGE of Virginia will meet on the ſecond Monday in December next.

W. H. FITZWHYLSONN, *G. S.*

Richmond, November 1, 1803. tdm.

WILLIAM M'CAY,

CLOCK and WATCH-MAKER,

Main-ſtreet—Richmond,

TAKES this method to inform the Public, that he has juſt received by a late arrival from Europe, a large and general aſſortment of GOLD and SILVER

WATCHES,

among which are elegant repeating Watches; Ladies' Gold ditto.—Alſo, an elegant aſſortment of Seals, Keys, Chains, Watch Makers' Tools and Materials, &c.—He has likewiſe a few good CLOCKS for ſale—All of which he offers to diſpoſe of on as reaſonable terms, for caſh, as they can be purchaſed in any part of the United States.

He returns his ſincere thanks to his friends for the liberal encouragement he has met with ſince his reſidence in this city.

☞ CLOCKS and WATCHES repaired on the ſhorteſt notice.

Richmond, November 5th, 1803.

United States of America, fifth Circuit, Virginia Diſtrict.

May term, 1803.

Samuel Donaldſon, ſurviving partner of Gibſon, Donaldſon and Hamilton, Plaintiffs, againſt

Duncan Roſe, executor of John Banniſter, deceaſed, Eliſabeth Shippen, William Shippen, and Thomas Shippen, infants under the age of twenty one years, and William Shippen, executor of Thomas Lee Shippen, deceaſed, Defendants. } In Chancery.

ON the motion of the plaintiff by his counſel, *It is ordered*, that the defendant, Roſe, do make up an account of his adminiſtration of the eſtate of John Banniſter, deceaſed, before one of the Commiſſioners of this Court, who is directed to make report thereof to the Court.

A Copy—Teſte,

James Blagrove, D. C.

Commiſſioner's Office, Richmond, Oct. 10, 1803.

THE parties concerned are deſired to take notice that I have appointed Friday, the 25th day of November next for carrying the within decretal order into effect, upon which day their attendance is required at my office, with their papers and accounts ready for examination.

WM. HAY, M. C.

---

30 Dollars Reward.

Ran away on Monday the 20th June laſt, a NEGRO GIRL, called

SALLY,

LATELY the property of Mr. William Robertſon, of Mancheſter. She is a tall, ſpare, black Girl, about twenty years old, ſtoops much, has very ſhort knotty hair, which ſhe attempts to make longer by platting; her noſe turns up and is very thick at the end. Davy and Peter Norton, in Richmond or Mancheſter, are her uncles, by whom it is probable ſhe is harbored.—She is a good ſeamſtreſs.

I will give the above reward to any perſon who will ſecure her in Jail ſo that I get her again.

JOHN GILLIAM.

Prince George, near Petersburg, July 15, 1803.

THE Subſcriber has moved from the houſe heretofore occupied by him, to one on the oppoſite ſide of the ſtreet, two doors above the Poſt-Office, and next door to the Light-Houſe, where he continues to do buſineſs on

COMMISSION,

as uſual.

—HE HAS ON HAND AT LOW PRICES—

Holland Gin in pipes, | Coffee by the hhd.
French Brandy in do. | Cotton Cards by the box.

AND

Patent Balances,

of various ſizes.

Edmund W. Rootes.

October 28th, 1803.

Caſh given for UNITED STATES STOCK and STATE CERTIFICATES.

W. WEST.

N. B. The *Office* of the *Caſhier* of the *Mutual Aſſurance Society* is removed to the room occupied by the Collector of Cuſtoms, a door above the Poſt Office. W. W.

Oct. 26th, 1803.

NEW PUBLICATIONS,

Juſt Received and for Sale by

WILLIAM PRICHARD,

AT HIS

BOOK & STATIONARY STORE, RICHMOND.

Blackſtone's Commentaries

WITH

NOTES OF REFFRENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION AND LAWS

OF THE

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES;

AND OF THE

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA,

BY

ST. GEORGE TUCKER.

THE COMMERCIAL AND NOTARIAL PRECEDENTS;

CONSISTING of all the moſt approved *Forms*, Common & Special, which are required in tranſactions of buſineſs; with an *Appendix*, containing Principles of Law, relative to Bills of Exchange, Inſurance and Shipping; by

JOSHUA MONTEFIORE.

The above work is curtailed of ſuch forms as are altogether uſeleſs in America, and interſperſed with ſundry others of eſtabliſhed uſe.

AN ABRIDGEMENT OF THE LAWS

OF THE

UNITED STATES,

Or, a Complete Digeſt of all ſuch Acts of Congreſs as concern the United States at large:

To which is added, an *Appendix*, containing all exiſting Treaties, the Declaration of Independence; the Articles of Confederation, Rules and Articles for Government of the Army, &c. by

WILLIAM GRAYDON.

GLEANINGS

From the moſt celebrated Books on Huſbandry, Gardening, and Rural Affairs, by a Gentleman of Philadelphia.

AT THE ABOVE BOOK STORE

May be had almoſt every Literary work of Merit, modern and ancient, their prices by retail the ſame as at Philadelphia and New-York.

STATIONARY, CUTLERY, MUSIC, &c.

—LIKEWISE—

A large aſſortment of Patent Medicines, Dr. Solomon's Celebrated BALM of GILEAD, &c.

A FEW COPIES OF

Hening's Virginia Juſtice,

For Sale at this Office.

For LONDON, (direct)

The fine new faſt ſailing ſhip, the

UNITED STATES,

SAMUEL REED, maſter;

LYING at Norfolk, will take Tobacco at a moderate freight, with liberty of conſignment. Apply to

M. W. Hancock & Co.

Richmond, Nov. 1, 1803. tf

FRANCIS FOLLET,

From New-York,

HAS OPENED A STORE OF

JEWELLERY,

HARDWARE,—IRONMONGERY, &c.

Nearly oppoſite to Meſſrs. Robert Gamble & Co's. and next door to Meſſrs. I. & I. Fackler's,

WHERE he offers for ſale at a low price for prompt pay only, an aſſortment of Gold, Gilt, Silver, Plated, Japanned, and Cutlery ware; Gold and Silver Watches, Watch Seals, Keys and Chains; Ladies and Gentlemens Morocco Pocket Books, Gloves, Glove Ties, Elaſtick Garters, and Girdles; Silk Purſes, Counters, Dice, Playing Cards; Ivory and Bone Cheſs-Men, Backgammon Tables, Battle Doors and Shuttle Cocks, Violin Strings, Flutes, Fifes, Sattin, Wood Tea Caddies, Gentlemens Mahogany Dreſſing Caſes, and travelling Deſks; Guns, Gun locks, Piſtols, Swords, Sword knots, Epaulets, Military Feathers, Powder Flaſks, and Shot Belts; Bird Netts, Whips, Canes, Umbrellas, Boot Jacks, Spurs, Razor Straps, ſhaving Boxes, and Bruſhes; Powder Bags, Violet Soap, Pomatum, Tooth Powder, Eſſences, Reeves's Colours for Drawing and Painting in Boxes of different ſizes, Hair, Lead, and Slate Pencils, Slates, Ink Powder, and Quills, Counting Houſe Seals, Ivory, Horn, and Tortoiſe ſhell Combs, Sleeve Buttons, Jews-harps, Cork ſcrews, Fiſh hooks, Pins and Needles; Taſſel and Worſted Needles, Flints, Table bells, Snuff Tobacco and Segar Boxes, pectacles and Caſes, Nails Hammers, Gimblets, Brads, Clout Nails, Jacks, Wood ſcrews, Locks, and Hinges, Rat and Mouſe Traps, Britannia Metal, Iron and Pewter Table and Tea Spoons, Poſt and Box Coffee Mills, Fluted and Plain Grid Irons, Frying Pans, ſmoothing Irons and Stands, Braſs pipe, & common Bellows's, Iron and Copper Chafing Diſhes:—A few pair elegant Braſs and Iron Shovels and Tongs, Surveyors Compaſſes, and Chains, Caſes of Mathematical Inſtruments, Glaſs Globe Lamps, for Halls; Hearth, Floor, Scrubbing, Shoe, Cloaths, and Tooth Bruſhes; Spades and Shovles, Caſt Iron Pots, Kettles, Bake Pans, Skillets, Spiders and Tea Kettles; with a great variety of other articles, too tedious to enumerate.

*** Orders will be received for Iron Caſtings, or, for any article of Hardware, Jewellery or Plated ware, and executed with neatneſs and diſpatch, agreeable to pattern or deſcription.

Richmond, October 22, 1803.

LOUIS WERCQ,

MERCHANT TAYLOR,

NOT intending to carry on his buſineſs as extenſively as heretofore, informs the public, that in future he ſhall expect materials to be paid for, before they are made into clothes. He has on hand a ſupply of the beſt Cloths, Caſſimeres, Swanſdowns, Marſeilles, &c which he will ſell low for caſh only. All perſons having claims againſt him will be paid on application, and thoſe in his debt are requeſted to pay their accounts to him immediately.

Richmond, October 17th, 1803. 4m.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool

A General Aſſortment of

Fall and Winter

GOODS,

Which they are now ſelling off at their uſual low prices, for caſh or country produce.

Richmond, September 12, 1803. tf.

ELLIS & ALLAN,

Have juſt received the greater part of their London

GOODS,

By the ſhip Suffolk. Their full aſſortment will be made complete by the arrivals of the ſhips New-York from London, and Ritſon from Liverpool.

Richmond, September 13, 1803.

JAMES FISHER,

Is juſt receiving from New-York and Philadelphia,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

IN HIS LINE—VIZ.

China coffee & tea cups,
Dining ſetts of 179 ps.
A few ſix quart bowls,
Gunpowder tea in canniſters of 3lb. &c.
Boxes of 8½lb. alſo by the ſingle lb.
Young hyſon of the firſt quality,
Pepper and allſpice in bags from 10 to 100 lb.
Ginger, ground & race,
Copperas, allum, brimſtone and madder, in ſmall kegs,
Patent ſhot, from 3 to 10,
Freſh cloves, nutmegs, mace, cinamon, &c.
Citron,
Vaſe lamps, with braſs mounting,
Turkey cotton yarn,
Liquor caſes with gilt & ground ſtoppers,
Beſt Spaniſh indigo,
Cut decanters, wine glaſſes, tumblers & ſalts,
Plain quart, pint, & half pint decanters,
Green coffee in hhds. & barrels,
Loaf and brown ſugar in do.
Chocolate of Caldwell, Frasure & Co. manufacture,
Engliſh muſtard in ſmall boxes of 6 doz.
Scotch barley in kegs,
Merry Andrew & Henry the 8th playing cards.
Port, Sherry, Liſbon, Teneriffe and Liſbon wines.

Alſo—a few half pipes of genuine Madeira, warranted four years old. Writing and wrapping paper.—A few bales of white Ticklenburgs, with a number of other articles which will be ſold on the loweſt terms for *Caſh, Country Produce*, or good acceptance in town, at 60 days.

Richmond, September 23, 1803.